

HORRIFIED CROWDS SEE LINCOLN BEACHEY DIVE TO HIS DEATH AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

PITCHER GOES TO WELL ONCE TOO OFTEN; MONOPLANE PLUNGES INTO WATERS OF BAY

Aviator Had Thrilled Multitude by Repeated Turning of Somersaults and Other Daring "Stunts" and Seemed to Bear a Charmed Life; at Height of 3,000 Feet Turns Off Power and Undertakes to Do His Famous Perpendicular Dip; Strain on Planes Too Great and Wings Crumple Up Like a Collapsed Umbrella; Spectacular Career of America's Greatest Birdman Comes to Sudden and Tragic End.

San Francisco, March 14.—The spectacular career of Lincoln Beachey, one of the most daring of American aviators, was ended today when he fell to his death at the Panama exposition in sight of thousands of spectators.

Beachey was completing his second flight of the day when the accident occurred. Having previously electrified the crowd with a series of aerial somersaults the birdman sought to make an additional thrill by making one of the sensational perpendicular drops which usually featured his flights.

The fatal fall was attributed to the fact that Beachey entrusted his life today for the first time to a new monoplane. An exceptionally large crowd had been attracted to the fair grounds to see whether he would attempt the same breath-taking stunts in the new machine that he had performed in his trim little biplane.

First Flight Successful.

On the first flight all went well, and the aviator's familiar tricks were indulged in with the exception of the perpendicular drop. This Beachey had saved for the climax. It proved the machine was a strain for the frame of the monoplane.

The machine was at an altitude of about 5,000 feet when Beachey shut off his power. For over a thousand feet it dropped head-on for the earth and then the aviator grasped his control levers to adjust the planes for the graceful descent which had characterized his previous flights.

At that point the wings crumpled like a collapsed umbrella and the machine turning over on its side, plunged into San Francisco bay, narrowly missing a vessel lying at the government transport docks.

Thousands of spectators rushed to the nearby water front but with the exception of a few splintered fragments of the aeroplane floating on the surface of the bay, no sign of the wrecked machine could be seen.

Launched out immediately, equipped with grappling hooks and a boat's crew from the battleship Oregon, which was anchored in the stream a short distance away, joined in an attempt to recover the body of the aviator, which was recovered shortly after 5 o'clock. It was stripped to the machine under forty feet of water.

Divers from the Oregon, searching the shallow inshore waters of the bay, found the crushed form of the aviator entangled in the twisted rods and torn canvas of the machine. With axes the divers freed the body from the wreckage and brought it to the surface.

Hillary Beachey, a brother of the aviator, witnessed the tragedy. He was standing on the deck of the United States transport Crook, which was the flight. He heard a cracking sound like the breaking of a ship's mast. He cried as the monoplane began to plunge toward the bay. It fell only a few feet away from the transport.

Death Due to Drowning.

That Beachey was still alive when he struck the water and had sustained no major injuries as a result of the fall, except a broken leg, was the opinion expressed by Dr. David Stafford, autopsy surgeon, who examined the body at the morgue tonight.

The face, said Dr. Stafford, was discolored from choking and strangling, indicating that death was due to drowning.

Cuts on the aviator's arms were keen to indicate that he had made desperate efforts to release himself from the mesh of twisted wires and rods in which he was entangled.

When the machine fell, Beachey was protected by the engine, propellers and hood of the monoplane, which struck the water first. It was pointed out that if Beachey could have disengaged himself he probably would have managed to keep afloat long enough to be rescued.

MARVELOUS RECORD OF DARING AIRMAN

Lincoln Beachey was regarded as the most skillful and daring of American aviators. He earned his reputation long before the French flyers began sliding through the air upside down. Beachey was in retirement when Pezard began to perform unheard-of feats in the air and was drawn back into the game by his desire to demonstrate he could duplicate the remarkable flying of the foreigner.

He started out, as he expressed it, "to out-fly the birds." He flew up-

aviation reserve, when told of the accident which cost Beachey's life at San Francisco today. Beachey, as first lieutenant, was next to Lambert as highest ranking officer in the reserve.

"Beachey was referred to as a dare-devil," Mr. Lambert continued, "but the qualities which gave him that name are absolutely essential to military flying. It was this unlimited courage more than anything else that enabled Beachey to live as long as he did."

JAPAN AND CHINA NO NEARER AGREEMENT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Peking, March 14.—A deadlock appears to have been reached in the negotiations between China and Japan.

Although the Chinese representatives were informed on Thursday that Japan had modified her attitude, the Chinese representative yesterday said that his government was unable to agree to the terms which he received to do with the Japanese demand to build a railway and mining concessions. Nothing, therefore, was accomplished at yesterday's conference. China, according to statements of government officials, already has informed Japan of the extreme concessions she is willing to make, but the Chinese government is not prepared to permit Japanese troops to enter and occupy sections of China.

JAPANESE TROOPS ARE ON WAY TO CHINA

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Santa Fe, March 14.—The strange citizen in New Mexico will not experience any change in his daily routine because of the laws enacted by the state legislature which has just adjourned. It is due to the provincial conservatism of New Mexico, especially of the Spanish-American, that such measures as that for an inheritance tax, for prohibition, for the Clark tax commission, the Australian ballot, equal suffrage, initiative, recall, compulsory education and other reforms have been enacted. These reforms are the result of the time to their official duties and other almost as radical proposals failed. Among the most regrettable of these failures is no doubt the charter of the Clark tax commission, which would have enabled the state to make special levies for the support of libraries.

ANARCHY REIGNS IN MANZANILLO, SAYS U. S. CONSUL

Washington Refuses to Recognize Blockade Order of Carranza Regarding Port of Progreso.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Washington, March 14.—Wireless reports received today by the state department from the American consul at Manzanillo say anarchy prevails there. The Carranza troops in possession being unable to maintain order and that the food supply is decreasing. The Villa-Zaragoza troops are investing the approaches to the town. Almiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, is understood to be preparing to take Carranza's forces away from Manzanillo if conditions do not improve. Several American ships are in the vicinity.

Defies Carranza's Order.

Progreso, the port from which is shipped 90 per cent of the steel mill required for building the wheat crop of the United States, has been ordered closed by General Carranza to foreign commerce. He has dispatched the auxiliary Zaragoza and is preparing to send the armored tug Ocampo to enforce his blockade order. The consul at Progreso is at present to be kept there in order to see that there is no interference with American commerce as in accordance with international precedent, the right of a de facto government to close a port not in its possession is not recognized. Two American ships laden with hemp cleared from Progreso yesterday.

Promises Reparation.

The Brazilian minister telegraphed the following to the state department: "Jamel Palafox, who was in command of the foreign office of the convention government, resumed charge again. I have advised before him the full facts of the McMahon case and he promises everything will be done immediately to cause punishment of the guilty parties and arrange to pay suitable indemnity to the family."

General Palafox is regarded as the right-hand man of General Zapata.

PRINCIPLE OF CARRANZA'S NOTE SATISFIES SPAIN

Madrid, March 14 (via Paris).—The Spanish government publishes a note saying it has accepted, in principle, objections by General Carranza concerning the expulsion from Mexico City of the Spanish minister, Jose Caro. General Carranza, the note said, requested Spain to send to his capital a confidential agent to replace Caro, who, he says, was expelled because of the excitement and passions of the people and the fear of disagreeable consequences if he remained.

UNDERGROUND STRUGGLE IN PROGRESS IN FRANCE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Paris, March 14.—A subterranean struggle has been in progress for several months now in the French army. The army is now in a state of civil war, with the army and the government working in it.

NO STARTLING CHANGES MADE BY SENATORS IN EXISTING LAWS

Completed Record Shows Conservatism Marked Course of Legislature Which Adjourned Saturday.

TAX COMMISSION ACT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

New System of Bank Examination and Regulation Established and Seven Months School Term Provided.

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The taxpayer who has been honest in the past, will in the future find his tax bill slightly reduced. Under the Bureau tax commission measure and the Clark law limiting the taxes and expenditures of counties and municipalities, there is some relief for the conscientious citizen who made complete payment of taxes in the past and paid his taxes promptly. Take the man with a \$2,000 property in the city of Santa Fe. In the past he paid something like \$70 annually as his share toward the support of state, county, city and school government. Under the Bureau and Clark bills, his annual tax will not exceed \$48, surely some relief. However, that means that others who escaped their just share of taxation in the past must be compelled to pay it in the future, and therefore, the tax commission has been given ample powers and financial means to make a thorough search for such property and to place it upon the tax rolls. The nine tax law will, of course, be a relief to the state and so will the law providing for the taxation of transient herds and the measure providing for the publication of delinquent tax lists. It is a pity that the clause providing for the collection of taxes by the counties like Sandoval, which have been notoriously delinquent, was stricken out of the Bureau tax commission bill.

Salaries.

The passage of the salary bill had been a necessity and would have temporarily embarrassed more than one county treasury had it not been for placing on the statute books a measure authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness to pay law salaries. In fact, few legislators are the salaries that are provided exorbitant and in no case will the burden be felt directly by any taxpayer, for a salary fund is created by retaining a per cent of all taxes collected and a fund of \$100,000 is provided for the salaries. The fight over the bill, therefore, was more on account of a theoretic principle than over any practical difference, that existed between the maximum and minimum demands. Two American ships laden with hemp cleared from Progreso yesterday.

New Banking System.

Important too, was the passage of a new bank act but it will have little effect, as it merely provides that it will prevent the frequent recurrence of such calamities as that of the failure of the First State bank at Las Cruces. That the right to appoint the bank examiner was finally left in the governor will inspire confidence that the era of political banking in New Mexico has finally closed.

For the Common Good.

Of much consequence, and that to the common good, is the addition of the new Mexico statutes. Nevertheless, it will hardly make any difference in any man's daily task to know where to find a law, something that in the past at times puzzled even the lawyers. More practical, perhaps, are the two new statutes regulating the charges that pawn brokers and other brokers can make for loans. It will keep many a man out of the grasp of money sharks. It will make it harder for some individuals to get loans, which may also be a good thing for them and their families.

Along educational lines, the new law making the teaching certificate a requirement for the teaching of the blind compulsory education of the deaf and dumb is wise as is the enactment of the law compelling the insane asylum authorities to take in persons who are consumptive or have infectious diseases. Of the utmost consequence, too, is the compliance of the state with the provisions of the State-Lever bill, and if one were to pick out the two new laws which will mean most to the future of the state it would be this and the minimum school term acts. The

SEVERE BATTLES ALONG ENTIRE RUSSIAN FRONT; LOSSES HEAVY

German Attempts to Advance Everywhere Repulsed, Say Reports From Headquarters of Slav Army.

SNOW IS FALLING IN THE CARPATHIANS

Teutonic Allies Suffer Severely in Efforts to Break Through Muscovite Lines, According to Official Dispatches.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Petrograd, March 14 (via London, March 15, 12:55 a. m.).—The official statement from the general headquarters issued tonight, follows:

"Between the Niemen and Vistula rivers there has been fighting only in the valleys of the Omulew and Orzko and in the direction of Prazysyn, along a total front of sixty versts (about forty miles). The enemy's attempts to advance have been repulsed everywhere. On March 13, four troops opened a counter-attack and seized several villages.

"In other regions, on the right bank of the Dnieper and Narv river and on the left bank of the Vistula and other rivers, engagements have occurred.

"In the Carpathians, violent snowstorms continue. In the region of Lopusk pass we have made progress and captured more than 500 prisoners, including fourteen officers and six machine guns. On the Tabbie-Bastev-Studenec front, the Austrians continue their efforts to pierce our line, but have suffered heavy losses.

"In the region of Kozulovsk and Roda, the Germans have renewed their violent attacks, which have been repulsed everywhere. Considerable losses have been inflicted on the enemy. By means of a counter-attack we captured many hundreds of prisoners.

"In eastern Galicia we easily repulsed repeated attacks near the village of Nidzwiska, on the Dniester. During this engagement an Austrian battalion was dispersed by our counter-attack. By a sudden assault we captured the enemy's position near the village of Malukow, in the Presnol region, and made prisoners of the Austrian battalion holding these positions."

AUSTRIAN REPORTS TELL OF VICTORIES

Vienna, March 14 (via London, March 15, 1:11 a. m.).—The following official communication was issued today:

"The situation in west Galicia is unchanged. The enemy's attacks along the lower Kida and south of Gorlice were repulsed after short fighting.

"In numerous sections of the Carpathians violent attacks by the Russians were repulsed. For instance, on the battle front between the Lopusk river and the Tabbie pass, in the Orzko valley and near Wyzkow, there were violent night engagements and many Russian fell into our hands, including 100 who were captured in a fight at close quarters.

"Fighting also developed on the positions south of the Dniester. An attack by strong Russian forces of infantry came under an effective Russian artillery fire and was repulsed. The Russian losses were severe. Russian dismounted cavalry, advancing far toward, again were repulsed."

GERMAN ADVANCE IN POLAND IS CHECKED

London, March 15 (2:55 a. m.).—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the Times correspondent says:

"The German advance in the Mlawka region of Poland has been delayed by a Russian action on their front and the German movement upon the Orzko and Omulew valleys has been checked.

"The enemy's infantry have failed to make headway in the plains north of Brzezany. The winter weather enabled them to outpace, but during Friday night they were seized with panic and withdrew three miles to the north, abandoning arms and ammunition.

"Our action on the extreme left of the front, Marshal von Hindenburg's armies appears to have nullified his plan.

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ALL WARSHIPS HIT BY GUNS OF TURKISH FORTS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Berlin, March 14 (by Wireless to Saraville).—The following was given on today by the German News agency:

"Reports from Athens state that during the bombardment in the inner harbor of the Dardanelles, all of the warships of the allies engaged were hit.

"It appears from a British army order found on a captured English soldier that in last week's British offensive movement in Flanders forty-eight battalions were opposed by three German battalions.

"Replying to the declaration of the British government that it is permitting the importation of German dyestuffs, the German government states that the export of the articles is prohibited."

BLOODY ENGAGEMENT IS FOUGHT IN ALSACE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Geneva, March 14 (via Paris).—Details received here of the engagement fought between the French and Germans for the possession of the heights of French Ackerkopf state it is one of the most sanguinary of the war in Alsace.

According to reports, no quarter was given or asked. Few shots were fired for most of the work was done with the bayonet. The Germans, it is said, lost four companies, retired to Muehlbach, leaving 300 dead and three times that many wounded.

The success reported by the French gives them a position commanding two valleys for their artillery.

FRENCH INFANTRY IS GREATLY IMPROVED

Paris, March 14 (6:20 p. m.).—Official advice from the front describing the occupation of Vanuise in the Argonne region by the French says:

"After several days desperate fighting the French took possession of the plateau and half the village of Vanuise on the eastern outskirts of the Argonne.

"German prisoners paid tribute to the improvement of the French infantry lines since the beginning of the war."

APPEAL IN STINGSLEY CASE TO BE ARGUED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

London, March 15 (1:18 a. m.).—An appeal has been entered against the recent verdict in the Stingsley case, under which the son of Charles H. Stingsley of San Francisco, was declared to be the legitimate heir of the \$500,000 estate of the Stingsley family in Yorkshire.

The case will be argued again in the court of appeals.

The suit involves the question whether an infant born in San Francisco and declared to be the lawful son of Charles H. Stingsley and his wife, Dorothy, is the rightful successor to the Stingsley estate.

The contestants charged that a child born to Mrs. Stingsley in 1910 in San Francisco died and another substituted.

Too Elusive for Patrols.

The U-29 was chased by patrol boats, but proved too elusive for them while steamers which tried to ram or escape her found that the submarine was much faster than similar craft which had previously been sent on a mission to destroy Great Britain's overseas trade.

With a German submarine in the waters around the Sicily islands, which the big liners pass on their way across the Atlantic, there is much to be said for the German in their effort to recover the ground gained by the British regulars and Indians on the preceding days.

British airmen also have been active again and have destroyed a train at Don, a short distance from Lille. The Helgoland army continues to gain a little ground at the head of the river Yser and in Champagne, the Argonne and the Vosges there has been fighting of varying importance.

The Germans have secured batteries of Ypres, Salmagne and Rheims. In the latter two towns the cathedrals have suffered further damage.

The French have occupied Embervill, on the railway between Lille and Rixingen, on the border of Lorraine.

News from the eastern war zone continues to be scant.

The German and Russian armies which are confronting for a big battle around Frausburg, apparently have not yet come into touch. The fighting thus far reported has hardly been more than an affair of outposts.

The bombardment of the coastlines on the English Channel continues on and on, but the weather permits. Reports from Athens say that the super-dreadnaught Queen Elizabeth has destroyed, by indirect fire from the Gulf of Saros, several German batteries. At the same time, a violent duel is going on between the Turkish forts and the ships of the allies, and the Turkish troops have come under the fire of the warships. The Smyrna forts were bombarded by the British.

CRITICAL ITALY SITUATION.

The situation in Italy is reported to be reaching a climax. Considerable feeling has been aroused by the discovery of a large number of old French rifles, which it is alleged, are being sent by the Germans to Tripoli. From Vienna comes the statement that the whole ministry, including Baron Buri, is now supporting Emperor Francis Joseph in his determination to make any territorial concessions to Italy in return for Italy's continued neutrality.

HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS REPEATED BY BRITISH

London, March 14 (9:55 p. m.).—The war office tonight made the following announcement:

"A heavy counter-attack delivered by the enemy Saturday afternoon and several minor counter-attacks earlier in the day were all repulsed.

"Judging by observations on various positions of the field of battle and by statements of prisoners, of whom there now are 1,720, the enemy's losses must have been very heavy and cannot have fallen far short of ten thousand men within three days.

"A train at the Don station was blown up by aircraft Sunday morning."

BRITISH SQUADRON HAS BOMBARDED WESTENDE

Paris, March 14 (via London, 11:50 p. m.).—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"The British squadron has effectively bombarded Westende.

"The success gained by the British army at Nueve Chapelle proves to have been absolutely complete. They advanced on a front of about three kilometers (about two miles) with a depth of from 1,200 to 1,500 meters, capturing successively three lines of trenches and a fortified work to the south of Nueve Chapelle. Counter-attacks delivered by the Germans with great violence were repulsed.

"The enemy suffered great losses."

SUBMARINE U-29 PLAYS HAVOC IN WAR ZONE AREA WITH COMMERCE

British Claim to Have More Than Evened Losses With Victories Over Germans in Northern France.

RUSSIANS PREPARE FOR GERMAN ATTACK

Critical Situation Is Said to Be Arising in Italy; Bombardment of Dardanelles Forts Is Continuous.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

London, March 14 (10:30 p. m.).—The submarine U-29, one of the largest and fastest of German under-water craft, has been successful in a three days' raid on the Sicily islands and the English Channel where, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, she succeeded in sinking four British steamers and one French steamer and in damaging three others.

The German commander gave the crews of most of the steamers time to leave their vessels and in some cases towed the ships' life boats with the crew to passing steamers by which they were brought to port.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, March 14.—New Mexico: Fair Monday and Tuesday.

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